The Army in Medion.

From Om Special Correspondent. MARTINSBURG, VA., Sunday July 14, 1861. On my return bore yesterday, after an absence of week, I found Gen. Parterson's column encamped just where I left it, largely incre sed, however, by reenforcements, as follows, viz.: Five New York regiments-the 5th, Col. Schwartzward jeng the 9th, Col. Stiles; the 12th, Col. Butterfield; the 19th, Col. Clark, and the 28th, Col. Donnelly ; the 1st New-Hampshire, Col. Tappan; the 2d Mass Penusetts, Col. Gordon; the 11th Indiana Zounves, Ool, Wallace; the 17th Pennsylvania, Col. Patterso'a; a part of the 25th Pennsyl vania, Col. Cake; one company District Columbia Volunteers—the whole forming a Third Division, Major-General Sandford compositing, one brigadincluded being under command of Col Stone. The Connecticut 4:h is ordered up, and the Pennsylvania 4th takes its place at Williamsport and Hagerstown as

a reserve guard. Major Doubleday's Battery has been increased by the arrival of the rifled brars 30-pounder so long looked for; and the 'd Massachusette has two rided brasa 6-pounders-so that we are now very well provided with mullery.

We have, therefore quite a formidable body of "the barbajuna.Northern bordes' concentrated here, " deveerating the secred soil of Virginia," as our pensitive and defiant friends at Richmond now express it, since they have had to back down from the war-cry of " no vasion." Doubtless, too, is is powerful enough to a lyance safely and annihilate the Rebel force under command of Gen. Johnston, now lying intreached 20 miles further into the interior of this vain-glorious and degenerate old Commonwealth, near Winetester, if suca a dashing and decisive movement came within the purview of G-n. Scott's plans. But I fear that to such billiant opportunity will be immediately alto ded for our men to share the harels of victory with Gen. McCleitan's command, whose recent triumph new thrills the heart of the nation with joy, causing our troops, too, to rejoice, while they bewail their own

It is not presumptive to be confident in our ability to route and probably capture the Rebels under Johnston We know prosty nearly their numbers, their strength of arms, and their position; and more than that, we know their cowardice and disaffection and our own strong re-olve to conquer or die in a holy cause. The are istrenched behind earth works, probably 15,000 strong, about three miles this side of Winchester, or a but commanding the turnpake leading from this place We have artillery which can hold them in check in front at a dist nee beyond the effective range of their cannon, while flank movements of our infantry right and left, in an open country, will expose them to enter rout or capture. The enemy being in this position there would appear to be no recessity for exposing our men by facing their batteries and charging upon them directly in front. Their position can be earried by outflanking and attacking them in the rear.

Such it would seem is our opportunity, and I cannot but believe that the fate of the rebels at Winchester will be sealed in two days from this time.

There is urgent need of immediate action in that direction if this column shall make any impression on t ret is immediately. The term of se vice of all the Pem sylvania volunteers, comprising the main body of Gen. Patterson's command, will expire in a tew days, and the column will then be disorganized. Nothing but a fight on hand will prevent the whole body from returning home as soon as their time is out. This is a contingency which I deprecated in my earlier correspondesce from Chambersburg, for it was then evident that un \*\*\* s me decisive measures should be taken, the dissatisfaction of the three-months' men with their trentment, and the unpopularity, through mefficiency of many of their officers, might expose the column to disorganization at some critical juncture in the enemy's country. This contingency seems now upon us; i stores us in the face and will positively occur within a few days. We are almost in the presence of the enemy, and I can see nothing left but "forward and fight," or a backward movement to the line of the Potomac. It would be a sad loss of labor and cost of preparation, to say nothing of the desprointment and chagrin of our men, if they had to retire or return home from the very presence of the enemy, after driving him in disgraceful retreat from his first position, without an op-

I trust the blow will not be arrested at this critical moment, when it would certainly strike hard and sure! Ours is an army of the pc ple; the soldiers in the ranks are bardy and fearless volunteers, who impel ed by a hely impulse, rushed to the rescue of t'e nation and the flag, at the call of their duly-elected President, in time of peril; they came here for the express and rebellion; they burn with martial enthusiasm and eager desire to avenge the crime of traitors; they will return home with heavy hearts if they have to go without striking one good blow in vindication of their own trowers and the popor of their flag.

portunity to faily prove their metal or win a laurel.

The Pennsylvania regiments will all disband at the expiration of their term; but, after returning home, four-fitchs of them will muster into service again fo the war, under other organizations. The new regi ments thus formed will be greatly improved, as the wil be purged of many bad men and inefficien officers. Several of the esptains have informed me that they have made arrangements with the men to form new companies, and that in one week after returning home they can form full regiments, and be ready to come back here. This, I believe, is a general de sign among the Pennsylvania regiments.

There has been an expressed intention of moving down to Charlestown, a few miles from Harper's Ferry on the branch railroud to Winchester, to take up a position there and go on to Leesbury. This may have been only a frint to deceive the enemy, who, through their friends here, get early information of all our plans and movements. It looks the more like it be cause last evening an order was issued from headquarters for Gen. Negley's brigade to march in that direct tion at 4 o'clock this morning; this order was countermanded, and shortly afterward another order was issued for the same brigade to march to Harper's Fe ry direct, taking the road back to Williamsport as for as Falting Waters, and thence down the river; this n ovement was actually made and the Brigade with all its wagous went five or six miles out when it was again remanded and has returned to camp this after-

Yesterday afternoon, the two 24-pounders of Doubleday a battery went back to Williamsport to take up their old position there, under command of Lieut. Hull. This looks more like preparation for an advance upon Wonchester, as it is only a prudent provision for securing our base at the crossing of the Potomac in case of defest, the army will need protection to effect a retreat safely over the river. But it is use less to speculate on toese demonstrations.

Fifteen noted Secret onists have been under arrest here, and yesterday five of them were sent to Fort

Delaware: the rest remain under guard. Several days ago, the telegraphic agent of the Associates Press, and special correspondent of The Herald, Samuel G. Rea, was arrested, said is now held for trial, on the change of communicating with the Robels and betraying the movements of the army. He is not only charged with being himself a traver, but it is though that he is only the instrument of that vile and treacherous sheet. The Herald, which is supposed to be in the pay of the Rebels, to serve them in every po-sible way. I do not know anything of the truth of the churges against Mr. Ren; but the loud outery of Two Herold

UNE, The Tire and other respectable papers in New York, and in some hannees, shamelessly point dont letters in their columns as his own; but his illiterate sably character, coupled with his rascalities at egerstown and Walliamsport, in heaving hotel bills suspend, borrowing money, which he did not return as promised, and patty incomies, roused attention to him, and when he reappeared here he was arrested by order of Gen. Patterson, and his career cut short. He is said to be the bogus reporter, Howard, who has practiced his regenty in New-York, and has the honor of gracing the Rogues' Gallery there with his photo-

The general health of the army is excellent, the ave-nce n-ortality here, including cusualties, not being greater than among the same number of ropulation in the great cities. There are no diseases of a malignant type. The Indiana Zouaven brought some measler with them, but the cases have been sent to the hospital at Hogerstown. The mortality among the horses is considerable, owing to the scant forage, hard work and distemper.

The town has been very orderly and quiet under a strict surveillance of a strong guard of the Pr-vo-t-Marshal, which is stationed at every rum-shop, to keep out the soldiers, and also at many private bouses where the tonid canates have asked for protection. Only one gross outrage has occurred, and that has been greatly magnified by Secession fancy and distortion of the facus. It seems that one night last week a widow lady was aroused by finding a man in her room; screams of herself and daughter, who slept with fer, brought the guard, who arrested the fellow and a comrade. In an upper room another daughter slept. and she was so fright-ned as to die on the spot from an affection of the heart, with which she was afflicted. But the burglars, for such they were, had committed no violence on the women, as has been represented. They are now in jail, and will be tried for their lives court-martial, and probably be hung. They are

camsters, of bad repute, from Pennsylvania.

The New-York, the New-England and the Indiana. regiments compare very favorably with the Peunsylvania volusteers; and our lith and the Massachusetts 2d are especially remarked for the completeness of their equipment, the stalwart forms of the men, and the excellence of their drill and discipline. The Indiana Zouaves are also a splendid set of fellows, led by a Colonel who is every inch a soldier. I had the pleasare of seeing them go through their peculiar drill this afternoon, which was very unit ated and exciting. It is a fine sight to see the rapid and excentric movements of a whole regiment of practiced Zonaves, now formed in solid column, now diverging in various directions in platoons again suddenly starting off in single file in double quick time, forming circles, squares, pyramids, dropping on the ground as quick as if shot, bouncing to an upright position, scattering over a large field, apparently confused, but all orderty and in due relations, and again, in a moment, charging like faries, and taking position in parade line, fronting the Colonel, all their motions being executed at the sonna of the bugle.

Orders have been given to repair and open the Ches apeake and Ohio Canal immediately, and the Maryland 1st Regiment, Col. Kenley, has been assigned to attend to that job. Over three hundred boats, loaded with coal, are lying near Widiam-port, and a great deal of produce above is waiting for shipment. The opening of the Canal will afford great relief to a large population dependent on the trade.

The blessings of Linele Sam's mail have been tended to this unhappy town.

Monday morning. By Heavens, we are going to Wischester! The army, this morning, is all in motion; this is a new scusation, for if the enemy stand we shall have some fighting. Our men at a very early hour are moving off cheerily, to the inspiring music of the bands, burdened only with a blanket and two days' rations in their haversacks, while only wagons enough go along to carry camp equipage and five day's provisions. You will probably hear of the results of this welcome and unexpected movement before this reaches you. The weather is pleasant and fine.

Yes, now the soldiers of Liberty and Law will vindicate their cause by a triumph over the minions of Slavery and Despetism. We shall prick the Southern Gas-Bag and collapse their eternal brag!

## XXXVIITH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, July 18, 1861.
Secretary FORNEY call d the Senate to order, and stated that he had a note from the Vive-President saying that he should be absent for the rest of the

On motion of Mr. PEARCE (Dem., Md.), Mr. Foot (Rep., Vt.) was elected President pro tem.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) introduced a bill for the
construction of a railway from the Navy-Yard to
Georgetown, D. C. Referred to the District of

lumbia Committee. The bill to provide for the Assistant-Secretary of the

Navy was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep. Wis.) offered an amendment providing for an Assistant-Secretary of the Interior.
Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) hoped the amendment would not be put on this till.
After a short debate, the amendment was rejected,

and the till passed.

Mr. liALE moved to take up the bill for the better

Ar. HALL aboved to take up the bill for the better organization of the Murine Corps, which was agreed to. The amendments of the Naval Committee were adopted. The bill passed.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the Military Establishment, with the amendments made yesterday, and others.

The hear for the special order having arrived, in which Mr. Bayard had the floor, it was postponed

The amendments of the Military Committee were

then considered.

The amendment in regard to filling vacancies at the West Peint Academy led to a very long discussion, and a great number of minor amendments were offered. Finally, the matter was settled by striking out all that relates to the filling of vacancies.

After forther consideration it was agreed that the

officers, on the retired list receive the pay proper, but no extra allowances.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) offered an amendment

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) offered an amendment that no part of the army or navy shall be used to subjugate or hold as conquered provinces any sovereign State, lately one of the United States, nor in any way interfere with Anican Slavery.

Mr. LANE said he would like to add, "except to suppress rebellion and hang traitors."

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said that he was nstonished at ren an amenument. He wished to rejet any such insianation. It was in no part the objet to subjugate the states or abolish Slavery. The purpose was to maintain the trait and hoor and upfield the national diag everywaere. They simply wished to minimin the Constitution. It was only those who wished to break up the Government that desired to alter the Constitution. He may do not to alter a line, but would not alter a line, but would no

his constituents.

Mr. POWELL said from what he had heard here and shewhere the people of the South might be well alarmed that the war was intended to subjugate and abolish Slavery. He referred to the speece of the Senator from Connecticus (Dixon), and the Senator from Oregon (Balker) and the bill of the Senator.

Arr. DIXON (kep., Conn.) explained that he had

Mr. DIXON (Rep., Conn.) explained that he had said in case the contest came to the question between Union and Slavery, he believed the people would say slavery must go down, and he still said so.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Kansas) moved to amend by inserting "unless it shall be necessary in enforcing the laws or maintaining the Constitution and Union." He said: I represent a constituency, Sir, whose rights have been trampled on by the Slave Oligaroty of this country. Frand, crueity, and murder were indicated upon them by that power Although thus afflicted in an attempt to force upon us, against our will, that institution, after that straggle was over we were villing to stand up to the components. was ever we were willing to said up to the compre-nates of the Constitution, and permit Slavery to remain undisturbed where it existed in the States. Yet an attempt is now made, and by that power, to

Slavery will not survive in any State of this Union, the murch of the Union Army, and I thank God that it is so. An institution that has been the curse of the country since my earliest resolution. There halls have been accurred with it. The people of the States where it exists have been accurred with it, and the people of the Free States have been accurred with it. people of the Free States have been accurred with it.
I respect the gendemen who represent the Slave
States on this floor, but I say that the institution of
Slavery requires of its devoces that kind of devotion
that makes fiends of n en. There is no crime that the
devoters of Slavery will not commit in mair taking or
extending it., In Ramsas it was the summement of the
Slave Oligarchy of Missouri—no, I will say the fillibusters, for I respect the Usion men of Missouri—
but it was the amusement of the fill-busters of Missouri, Louisians, and Arkansas, to stuff the bullobox s of Kanses in the attempt to force their souri, Louisiana, and Arkansas, to stuff the bullo-box's of Kanse's in the attempt to force their accors of incitiation upon it. It was their daily practice to mader telpless priseners, and to tear from their recking heads the scales of their yet living victims. It was their common practice to take Free State men and tie them to trees, and demand of them to recant their principles; to cut off singer after finger till be hands were finger less, and then riddle them to dearb with bullets. Yet whose voice was heard on this side of this Chamber, or that side in the Lower House in complaint? The Constitution may be crampled under foot to advance Slavery, and force it upon a gallant people, but when the Possent of the United States exercises extraordinary authority, but in my optain who has the constitution, he is arradined here by distinguished gouteners as having ouraged that instrument and transpled in more foot I was rea inded the other day, when the distinction of Senator from Kentucky was arraiging this Administration, that he was somewhat in the situation of the boy in the ordered, who conclaim d birterly be assetted could not obtain the apple that was beyond has reach. It did seem to me that the criticism on this Administration should, with much more digrity, have come from any other Senator than from tim who delivered that not elegants a seek the day before veste day. I that nost cloquent an each the day before yesterday. I will vote ag just the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky, and I will vote for the amendment I have

Reinicky, and I will vote for the amendment I have proposed, with the distinct unders adding and avowal to the country that SL very is to perish rather than one inch of this Union is to be parted with.

Mr. CARLILE (Va.)—Mr. President, I regret that the amenoment has been introduced, and that the remarks have been made upon it which I have instead to. I think it is doing highstee to the causes which have produced this rebellion to charge it to the instihave produced this rebellion to charge it to the insti-tution of Slavery. Sir, the man who conducted our army through the long War of the Revolution, and array through the long War of the Revolution, and who won for us this pincless inheritance, was himself a slaveholder. It is, therefore, no fault of the institution itself. In my opi ion, it Slavery had not existed in any portion of this country, this same trousle won d have existed. I the efore regret this discussion, and the evident warmth exhibited, to create what I believe to be a file Empression upon the minds of Union men residing in States where this institution of Slavery exists. I can say that in my portion of the Commonwealth of Virginia the warmest and sound sk Union men are among the every slaveholders, and, I ventured to meet, in the mint of a slaveholding body on the 7th of March last, that the most ducet in de by which the object of the most vicket Abolitioniats could be accomsert, in the minst of a shaveholding tody on the 7th of March last, that the most direct in de by which the object of the most violent Abolitionists could be accomplished, was the mode upon which Virginia was about to enter. I had no fears of the destruction of Slavery by the efforts of these resisting beyond the limits of the States where it exists, but it would be done in the new things of the control of t complishment of their unboly purposes to overrise the Construction and distroy the rights of the people of these States. I think that four-liths of the brave col-num, with the brave McClellan, would soon drop oil if it were told to them that this is no longer a war for the maintenance of the Government as it is, and in the form in which it came to us from our fathers. form in which it came to us from our fathers. I stall vote against the amendment of my friend from Keatneky. This is not a war of cubingation. There is no power in the country to carry on such a war under the Constitution, and no physical power to carry it on. It is a war for the existence of the Constitution and the Union under it. It is a war in which the hearts of loyal people whom the Schuter from Connecticut Mr. Dixon) represents. I do not understand him to ray that the hinselt would have this war prosecuted to the externation of the institution of Slevery, but I merely understand him to say that it was an inference which he draw, not I might feel it to be a legitimate inference, that these who inaugurated this rebellion and seem determined to push it through to retellion and seem determined to push it through to extremes night ac this and that by their act alone, they night accomplish a destraction write the Au-litionist never could. This is a contest in which are bound up all the topes of the civilized world. I shall you against this, because I believe there can be no prosecution of such a war.

Mr. BROWNING (Rep., DL)-I cannot say I regret that this amendment has been proposed, though I shall certainly vote against is. I differ with the Senator from Vigi is, in supposing that the instantian of Slavery has nothing to do with involving the Stavery has nothing to do with involving the country in the calamity which have precess upon it. Had it not been for this institution of Slavery, I cannot personal myself to believe there ever woold have been found a disloyal heart to the American Constitution upon the American Constitution upon the American Constitution of the whole trouble has grown out of the institution of Slavery, the presence among us, and in the orbidos it. Shavery, its presence among us, and in the opinious it engenders among its friends. The war, it is true, is not a war for the externmention of Slavery. With the mentionion of Slavery where it exists the General Go erament has nothing to do, nor has the General Government ever assumed the power in any way or stape to control this institution. This conflict as grown out of a straggle to expand it into countries where it had no right to go, and where our fathers never intended is should go, and where our fathers never intended is should go, thistory gives no intendee, in my indepment, of such long-suffering forbearance as there has been exhibited by the country of the Prop States in the enduranoutrages, wrong and oppression of every sort, at the bands of that hashtution, and those who mentain it. They have suffered this from their strong and enouring cotion to the General Government, and to the inerto loss which the fathers achieved for us, and transmitted to us. I think I would not be mi-taken in ascering that for every slave that has ever been ascering that for every clot his owner by the interference of citizens of the Free States with the institution where it exists, more than ten free white men from the Free States have been outraged, and every privilege of freemen trodden upon, every right of person viola-ted, by lawless mole in the Slave States. But we ted, by lawies mole in the Slave States. But we have borne it uncomplainingly, without a murmur, became we were willing to make searlifers for the glorious institutions water were for the blessing of us all. We have not invited this war in the loyal States of this Union, and we are in no way re possible for the calamity that is now upon the country, and we gave no occasion for it. The world has never seen, and there is not in the history of man, an instance of so superdous a conspiracy. or so atvocious a treason, or so causcless a rebellon, as that we lea now exists in this country. And for what purpose? What wrong have we ever done to what purpose? What wrong have we ever done to the institution of Slavery? I am not prepared to ad-noit, as some gendemen take pains to explain, that this is not a war of subjugation. It is is not a war of sub-jugation, what is it? What was it set on loot for? If is was not for that sole, identical purpose, the very purpose to subjugate this attractions rettellion that now

exists in the country?

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said it was not a war for the subjugation of a State. He would go as far as any living man to put down rebellion in the cuizens, but the Sinte would remain, and he had no doubt in Corollan and Florida.

Mr. BROWNING—I treat so, but I will not stop to

leal in te baicalities. I care not whether you call subjunction of people or of States. Where the people of a Scate, and who represent a State, are disloyal an of a Scale, and who represent a State, are disloyal and banded together in treason seamst the Government, I for one am for subjugating them, and you can call it subjugating a people or a State, as you plane. I am for subjugation. I want this rebellion par down, and this atrocious treason punished, and the example given to the world that will teach them the power of the freemen on this comment to maintain constitutional Government. The whole of this fight is about that, and nothing clee. It is whether there shall be any and nothing else. It is whether there shall be any longer such a thing as Government on this continent. The very moment that you admit the doctrines—the astending fallacy of Secession in any degree, the Government is overthrown, because they cannot co-exist. I there be such a thing as the right of a State to recede at any time of her own will, and canselessly to dissever this Union and overthrow this Government, then there is an end to all Constitutions and all laws. That is the struggle to-day—for the life of this instinu. They have assailed this life. We have not. All that the Government has done, or proposes to do, is in necessary as lifederies. It may be a little out of piece, but I wish to say in response to the assaults made on the Administration for the suspension of the wife of thabets corpus, that I approve heartaly and fully, to the interment expent that approvid can possibly rethe untermost extent that approval can possibly so, that act of the President of the United States, and so far from being descring of rebuke, he would, in my judgment, have been faithless and recreant to every bigu and noble trust with which he was clothed, if he had not exercised that authority. There is, 8ir, in nutions, as acld as in individuals, an elimite right of self-necessary and writers Constitutions and Laws. It inheres in political communities as well as in against Mr. Ren; but the loud outery of The Herald against Mr. Ren; but the loud outery of The Herald against The Taibuse and other stanch friends of the Constitution and the Laws is doubtless the trick of fineres to direct attention from its own gally treachery.

Another arrest has been made of a scamp who has attached biaself to the Army for some time, and has practiced a good deal of rogery by his adreit misrepresentation. He assumed the alias of Underfull, and gave out that he was the correspondent of The Taib-

Army and Navy corrested, and every department of our Government is recking with tres-on. That is a part of the written history or the country. It had been given out that Northern men should be It had been given out it at Northern men should be made to feel soothern steel, and annil Southern pow-der. It had been declared by those who ori hared this treason, that before the dawning of another an-nicesary of our Independence, the that of treason would float in thing, over the Captol. Armed treason was understood to be on it-way to seize the Capitol. Suppose the prevention of this purpose could be accomplished in no other way than by the exercise, by the President of the late. by the President, of the high prerogative of suspend-ng the writ of habeas corpus. Would Senators still ing the writ of habeas corpus. Would Senators still cenounce the President, and complem that it was the day to six say itsely by and witness the remine of the Constitution to tasten—witness the Capitol of the nation enveloped in Bances, and forces of vanda's decelling it evity, because there is no written authority I understand that the Schator from Kentrcky approves the refusal of the Governor to respond to the call of the President.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.)-The Capitol was not in canger then. Virgitia was in the Union. I be-lieve that proclamation caused the secession of four

Mr. BROWNING said the Capit I was in danger Mr. BROWNING said the Capital was in danger then, if ever, and contended that no lyal State could refuse to respond to the President's call. The way to secure sence was for the Keb-b to lay down their runs, and the States to return to their allegiance. Then pence would spend bery i look over the ked. We have not the power to terminate this war instantly, though we intend to terminate it specifly. He was though we intend to training a spenny. It was nor having the teled long at lower, and for subjucting to Loo speak only for myself, but I believe that I utternesses incents which will burst from every hears in the Northern States of this Confederacy, that if our brethren of the South force upon us the distinct issue between the Government on the ore hand, and the ice ituit in of Slavry on the other-If they force upon us the issue that the Government must be overthrown, and all the hores for civil liberty, and all the topes of all the oppressed under all des-potisms on ath, shall go down into a long dark dreary ight of hopeless ess and despair, or whether we shall can the has tuit in of Shavery, I say that my voice and my voteshall be given for sweeping the of the barbaram from the face of the continent. I trus that acceptive may not be forced upon us, but it u is, let us meet it like me, transacting righ, boly sad sacret duties, tent me had upon us, as conservators not only of Government, but us conservators of the eternal principles of right and justice and freedom for the whole human family, and if, when that issue is forced upon us, we fail to need it, the people of the North-West would deem us need it, the people of the North-West would deem us recreamt to duty, and they would descend like an avalanche and had us from the places we anworthly fill. I do not wait this necessity, but it is better for the people to understand that if the issue is forced upon us, we intend to meet it manfully and for all time—to sund by the Government but the great brotherhood of manfaint is to witness that unbeard of, unspeaktle calamity, the overthrow of constitutional Government here, then let us no down is a manly effort to catein and upoloid it, and sweeps my the cause which

ment here, then let us to cook in a name of the seating and upoled it, and sweep a say the cause which has brought upon us this terrible callinity.

Mr. POMEROY said be had the deepest sympathy for the Seator from Vignitai, but he coater ded that slavery was the cause of all the treatile in the coart y since 18.0. It was a day of sacrificas, and if Slavery is the last, the South must make a marifice of it. The North was sacrificing everyteing, and bending under the load of Southern's podiarion to-day.

Mr. CARLILE contended that Slavery did not, of

necessity, produce the relelion, and it was not justice to level artillery against the lights of property and people of one see loo. They had not int to come to is State and my we should not have the right of cer-

nin property which was recognized by law.

Mr. Br.OWNING said he never meant such a thing,
hless the issue was torted on them by traitors.

Mr. LANE asked, if in the march of the army, there hould be an instruction of the claves, whether to and re the slaves to traiter as masters.

and re tra slaves to traiter ats masters.

Mr. CARLILE replied, questing from Gen. Burler's proclamation, that in the language of a man who loves also constry, to wanted the army to be an army of deliverance from the reign of terio. If we make this a sectional war it will never end in the conviction. It was not a sectional war we had endured so long and wo ked so hard in. It is was a war to preserve the Union, and nothing else, then let it be known, and the cantil the announcement the scener rebellion would be crushed out, and treason hide its head love ver.

The Committee of Conference on the till to author-

ize the employment of volunteers made a report, agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. P. W.E.L. spoke, contending that it was evi-

dently the object to abeliah Slavery. He hoped the Senator from Ohio world see it. Mr. SHERMAN said he was not used to such a style of argument. Noted by wanted to abolish Savery un-less the issue were forced on them, but, rather than one inch of the country be torn away by traitors, he would have the slives literated, yet he disclaimed any intention of the kind unless the issue was forced on

Mr. POWELL said the Senator from Kansas Slavery would not survive the march of the

Mr. LANE said be had said so. He believed the Mr. LANE and he had said so. He believed the slaves would march when the army did, and he was not going to make a slave of himself to return them.

Mr. POWELL rejoined, contending that Shavery was not a curse, and if there was an intent to destroy property it was war and robbery.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a substitute that the purposess of the military establishment were to preserve the Union, detend property, and maintain the Countricion and authority of the Union.

Mr. PESSENDEN mit be supposed that the amendment offered was simply to call out Senstors. That game, he said, was played last Winter. He thought the country wanted to understand what it meant. He appealed to Schators to let these things pass in silence, and not be misjudged, except by those who wish to The givens wion continued.

The discussion continued.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem., Cal.) moved to adjourn, which
was lot—Year 10, Nayr, 27.

Mr. POLK claimed that the President did not issue
his proclamation for the defense of the capital. It was
a talse processe; and he said tout in the case of the
transless in Kaness, Missouri was more sinned against an signing.
Mr. SAULSBURY spoke in favor of Mr. Powell's

Mr. SAULNBURY spoke in favor of Mr. Powell's amendment, arging against war and subjugation, and urging the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise.

Arr. Lane a amendment was lost—Yeas II, Naya 24.

Mr. HRIGHT (Dem., Ind.) salu that there were evidently three parties in the Senate. He wanted to vote on the amendment. If the North-West believed it was a war for the abeliation of Slavery there would soon be less money and men from there.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) said there was only two parties. Links mean and Trainers.

two parties—Union men and Traitors.

The question on Mr. Sherman's amendment was ed to-Yeas, 33; Nays, 4. Mesers, Breckinridge, son of Missouri, Folk and Powell volug in the Mr. BRECKINRIDGE (Dem., Ky ) moved to add

to Mr. Sherman's amendment: Inst the Army and Navy are not to be employed to subjugate any State, or reduce a Territory or Province, or for the about ion of slavery, which was lost—Year, 9; Nays, 30. Messic. of slavery, which was lost—Year, 9; Nays, 30. Messie. Brocki-nidge, Bright, Johnson of Mo., Kennedy, La-tham, Nesmith, Polk, Powell, and Saulsbury casting their votes in the regative.

The amendment as amended was then disagreed to,

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to minb consumacy and kindred crines. At to clock the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., III.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to remit fluxs and penalties in certain cases, incurred by reason of the cleaning of the Southern ports, and consequently us collectors are there to give the proper papers to vessels leaving these ports. The bill passed.

Mr. SHEFFIELD Dom., R. I.) reported a bill susplementary to the act to protect commerce and punish the crime of piracy. Referred.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.), a resolution was passed instructing the Committee on Commerce

On motion of Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.), a resolution was passed instructing the Committee on Commerce to impoire into the expediency of closing, by act of Congress, certain ports in the rebellions States, with leave to report by sill or otherwise.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Inst.), from the Post-Office Committee, reported a bill that all prepaid letters to the solviers, address of to them at the point where they are stationed, may, whenever practicable, be sent to may other point without further charge. Bill passed.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem. Obio), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the Orio volunteers. It provides for paying them at the time they arrived at the place of rendswoos instead of from the time they were sworn in, which was twelve.

rom the tiese they were sworn in, which was twelve days after.

An amendment was also made directing the War Department to pay the militia or other States similarly

The bill was then passed.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. HICKMAN, Rep. Pa.) from the Committee on the Jadiciary, to whom Mr. Potter's resolution was referred, directing them to inquire "whether the Hon. Henry May of Maryland has been or is now, holding Henry May of Maryland has been, or is now, holding criminal intercourse with those in armed schellent ngainst the United States, 'etc., reported that the gettleman who moved the resolution was called before the Committee, but that he had no evidence tending to prove Mr. May's guilf in this particular, the resolution being predicated on newspaper articles only.

The Committee, not beauty any evidence to impli-

ente the gentleman, recommend that no action in the case is necessity on the part of the Honse.

The Committee further say that the investigation entirely relieves the President and Gen. Soft from

way suspicion of a correspondence or attempted cor-respondence through Mr. May.

On motion of Mr. HICKMAN, the report was laid

Mr. MAY (Dem., Md.) by permission of the House then storceded to make a personal explanation. He said that e was more than gratified that the Counciles on the Judi any had in this decisive way condemned as un-paralleled outrage upon him and his constituents, and that, on an investigation, those who were called upon to adduce the proof had to admit that there was no ground of evidence for the charge, but that i was based on a mere newspaper rumor, the bill gossip of the cour, and on this a Representative of the people was charged with a beinous offense. He had no words in which he could pro-conce his indignation and di-gust for such a proceeding. Before he cause bite in he had nader consideration whether he could enter apon bis duties as a representative, because of the homilia-tis duties as a representative, because of the homilia-tis a health of the statistic of his consistents, now bound in chains, absolutely without the rights of a free people, all it ere precess rights under our Constitution prostrated and trampled in the dust. The military had arre-ted unofiending citizens in the dead hour of the right, and incarcenated them in fort. There find been extense and searches without legal pretext or justifi-cation. Injuries had been inflicted without relires. Was it not ratural that he should feel indign an under there wrom, s, and was it not reasonable to hope that there was yet a redeeming spirit in our constitution,

Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep., O.) understood the ger tle-Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep., O.) understood the ger theman had obtained leave to make a pere-mal explanation; but, instead of that, he was bringing charges as to the manner his constituents were heated. He, therefore, made this point of order.

The SPEAKER replied that he had no control over

the line of remark, in reference to which the House most judge for itself.

Mr. MAY re-uned, saying he had fought the mon-strous bresy of Sevession, he had stood fai infully to the Union of the States, and he meant to stand by it. Itselfained that he possessed the spirit of a fivement, to emmacipate his constituents from tyranny and op-pression.

pression.

Mr. STEVENS, (Rep., Pn.) interrupting Mr. May, moved, as the sense of this House, that his May's) remarks were not in order.

The SPEAKER suggested that Mr. Stevens must

or erent his objection as a point of order.

Mr STEVENS did so, saying that Mr. May was out of order, and therefore that he count not to be per-

mitted to proceed.

The SPEAKER repeated that it was for the House control the line of debate.

Mr. STEVENS appealed from the decision of the

Si caker.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., O.) moved to lay 

On motion of Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mas.), the gen-tlemm (May) was allowed to continue his remarks in

Mr. MAY said: When I shall be restored to health and when the freedom of debate shall be open to Amer-ican to presentatives on this floor, then I will speak as econies me to do. In conclusion Mr. May contested bimself by asking that a memorial couled in respect trictic language should be referred to a comittee, and that they be instructed to make a report

Mr. COLFAX-Is it the memorial of the Baltimore

Mr. COLFAX—Is it the memorial of the Baltimore Posice Commissioners !
Mr. MAY—It is.
Mr. COLFAX—It can be presented under the rules as the nemorials of other members are presented.
Mr. MAY—This being a question of personal liberty, it should have the benefit of open presentation.
Mr. COLFAX had no objection to the memorial being referred to the Commistee on the Junia lary. As the gentleman had expressed his surprise at the manner in which he (May) was treated by the Republicanide of the House, be (Colfax) desired to say he was always for the largest liberty of speech. If the gentlement ad confined himself to a personal vinois stron, for which the House had given him permission, instead of attacking the ndilitary authorities in Baltimore, he (Colfax) would have stood by 1 in.

In response to the gentleman's declaration of his cetermination to stand by the Union, Mr. COLFAX.

cetermination to stand by the Union, Mr. COLFAX said that he supposed that Mr. May had been growly more presented by a Richmond erre-pondent of a Charleston paper, which asserts that ie (May) ex-press d to the so-called Confederate Government that

irces d to the so-called Confederate Government that
30,000 men in Baltimore were r-ady to rise in arms
lagainst the F-deral forces in that ity.

Air MAY—This is the first intimation which has
resched use of such a letter. I have not reen it.

The letter was handed to Mr. May, when he read
the first part of it.

Mr. THOMAS Md., read the residue.

VOICES—"Read! Read!" "That's right!"
"That's right!"

T at's right !" etc. Mr. BUICNETT (Dem., Ky.) here called attention

Mr. BUKNET (Dem., Ky.) here called attention to the fact that persons who were not privileged had alreaded them elves on the floor.

The SPEAKER said the point was well taken, and firected the Doorkeeper to enforce the rules.

Mr. MAY as d that he had no objection to the read-

g of the entire article.
The Clera then read the letter. It was dated Richmond, July 4, and among other things it said that spect of Mr. May's visit had not transpired, but it object of Mr. May's visit had bet transpired, but it was whispered that it looked to certain events in Maryland, and that the intelligence he brought was enough to make Americans we-p; that the Cicy of Baltimore was under the beel of tyranty, that women had been insuited, and our mages, such as to make mankind blash, committed. In fact that a reign of terror existed. The intelligence has itself the strongest hope that the day of retailuring was not distant. That at the day of retaliation was no that the day of retails in was not distant. That thirty thousans Marylanders would rise in arms against their oppressors, and thou, h an antempt might be made to deprive them of their arms, eight thousand markets were concealed and guarded night and day,

Mr. MAY said that he did not know who wrote the Mr. MAY said that he do not that he communi-cated to the author of 1 any such thins. It was equally untue in point of fact that 30,000 men were ready to rise against the Government as therein stated. But there were more than 3,000 free men, who, if the But there were more than 3, 500 free men, was, at the present oppression shall not be removed, will visidicate their continuous rights. He was o e of the number, placing binself on the ground of constitutional rights, on the ground of resisting tyramy in doppression, and on the grounds consecrated by Divine right. sion, and on the grounds consecrated by Divice right. But as to a conspiracy sgainst the United States and the Federal authoraties in Mary hand to overturn it can and this Government, it is thing is absolutely prepasterous. It nover did exist. The contrary was reported by miscrable adscreams and spies who recorded to malicious fulsehoods. He complained on such grounds as turse, that a people loyal and true to the Constitution are dominated over and crussed under the heel of the nilitary power. He denounced it as an unpuralleled outrage. He knew what he had done, and instantially active the way. the n littary power. He knew what he had cone, and in-leded outrage. He knew what he had cone, and in-vited the strictest scrutiny into all his acts. He was elected a representative of peace and compromise by a large majority. As a Union man, bearing to the salvation of this great, plotious and happy country, he stood here committed to such measures as will uphold and maintain it. He would by down his like to secure this object. No frowns nor measures should shake his love of peace. It was true that he wont to Virginia, the motter of States, which was so of sely allies to Maryland in bld dand i terest. He selt that he had a right to inquire into the disjosition telt that he had a right to inquire into the dis, osition of the South—to find out the views of the Government established over t em, in over that he might do every-thing possible to assume this frightful civil stric. He felt that his motives were the most honorable of his felt that his actives were the most honorable of his life. Betere going to Richmand, be called on the Pres-icat of the United States and a sted frankly and raily his object. He did not ask thin for his sametion. He old hot wish to embarrass him. He asked his permis-sion to Lave Washington and cross over into Virginia. It was distinctly understood that he went thinker on the most private mission. He asked the President for the most private mission. He asked the President for the necessary terms by for that purpose. The Presi-dent gave him permission to outsin a puseport from Gen. Scott on this representation. It was not ob-jected to that he should go to kuchmond on his own responsibility. He thus vincicated these gendemen from charges of being implicated in any way with the object of his visit. All the crime and treason, it it was so called, rested on himsel. He was content to hear it.

Mr. COLFAX said that it the gentleman would Air. COLFAX said that it the gentleman would compare the first part of his asceh, which would be printed in to morrow's Globe, with the first part of the fluchmond letter, he would see a striking resemblance. If, no the gentleman remarked, while going to kitch mond in the cupacity of a mediator, he used the same language there that he had here, demonstratory of the Government and its officers, and it, as he said, he hesistated to take the oath to support the Constitution, and as he also added that he was one of over 50,000 men to resist aggression on their rights, he (Colfax) should not be surprised to hear that the Rebel Government recognized him rather as a sympathizer than as a mediator.

Mr. MAY replied that he could not help the gentle-Mr. MAY replied that he could not help the gentleman a conclusions. It was, however, absolutely true that the domination of the troops in Baltimore was a matter of history, as well known to the writer of the letter as himself. He cared say that onling his conversations in Richmond and everywhere he had spoken in condemnation of tyranny; but as to the co-comment of arms, he never heard of it except as a suspiction. If he (May, had made the declaration "that he would not take the oath to support the Constitution," he never would have been seen in this ball.

Mr. COLFAX 1 cty referred to what you said.

Mr. MAY—As to not taking the eath, I have taken it in twenty States as a member of the bar.

Mr. THOMAS (Md.) asked permission to say a few words promising he would not anderstand what the gentleman was going to talk about.

Mr. THOMAS (Union, Md.) received the permission of the Hones to express the views he entertained with regard to the subjects intr duced by his colleague. He saw there was a condition of affairs prevailing in Maryland painful to every citizen within its borders. The people whom he represented knew him well, and they trusted him, and therefore he would be ashamed of bimself it he cold silently listen to the columnies that had been uttered against them. From 1831 to 1841 he had been a member of the House of Representatives, a d if his record was searched it would be found that few men on the floor so soldom as he did introded upon the 1st ience of the House, or took so little part in its discussions. But there was a state of affairs in Ma yland, and to which his colleague referred, of a very paintal nature, and which must event uste, if not at once checked, in scenes which himself and his colleague who had just spoken must only contemplate with abburrence and horror, and to prevent the realization of which they were prepared to perform their duty to the death. He maintained before the world that Maryland to-day, in her heart of hearts, speaking through the majority of her people, approves, as h did himself, of all the measures adopted by the President of the United States in clothing an officer of the army with the powers he did. And Maryland, in her heart of tearts, approved of the manner in which that power was exercised by Major-tieneral Baks. [Applance on the floor.] Maryland had declared its will upon this subject with an emphase that cannot readily be mis-percended or mistaken. Forty-our thousand votes have been cast for himself and his colleague, who were known to stand by the Administration in all the military measure it had taken to preserve the susremany of the Government in Ballaim Union men. In view of these facts, then, Maryland and schemnly declared that she is satisfied with her present condition, and needs to maintain it by her Representatives here, and, it necessary, to bat le for it on the plains of the State or cleaviere. Noting was very astounding in the positio in which Maryland was placed by a portion of her citizens. He knew it was the habit of gentlemen, when they take part in discursions of this character, to look to the Constitution and to the law of Congress, as tray agrees on the discursions of this character, to look to the Constitu-tion, and to the laws of Congress, as they appear on the statute book, as the only surfee from which they can ascertain the extent of the power vested in the Com-mander-is-Chief, even in an ease gency like that which existed with regard to B himore. Must martial law be entirely ignored, because Congress has not declared that martial law, under cream creumstances, shall be enterced? The Constitution itself provides for the organization of the army, and of course must recog-nize all things incidental to the proper maintenance of an army, amons which is martial law. The fathers of the Republic recognized the existence of functual law as incidental to the proper of a Commartial law as incidental to the powers of a Commander-in-Chief of the army. That law earlied with it a power vested in the Commander-in-Chief to suspend the Haheas Corpus act. Not only to suspend the Haheas corpus act. Not only to state individuals, but to supercede alleisi power that stands in the way of its emorcement. That being the case, low came martial law to be proclaimed, and the habeas corpus act was martial in Rabinova. habers corpus act suspended in Baltimore? A minori-ty of the people, no longer content with the remedy afforded by the ballo-box, resorted to force to overty of the people, no longer content with the remedy afforded by the ballo-box, resorted to force to overturow the supremacy of the law. He referred to that m at monatrons outrage, that treasonable outrage, by a portion of the people of Baltimore, who undertook to stone to death the foldiers of the United States, who were harrying, at the command of the Presiden, to protect the capital of the country. These very Commissioners, who sent this memorial here, made hostlempt to prevent the outbreak. Were they not competent to keep the brings of the bridges on the line of comman lanton with the North, over which the army was rus-ing to the rescue of the capital? They, at all even s, did not make the effort. What do the statements in that letter show which was read by the Clerk? Fout a secret organization exists in the City of Baltimore, and the adjoining portion of Maryland, having in view an insuractionary movement, depending upon the contingency—not a very probable on—of Johnston, the rebel General escaping from Gen. Pa ten-ou, and appearing with his forces before Baltimore Men are culisted, and even women are culisted, and everything prepared—for what? To suddenly rise, without warning, on the sobile's, and murder them in the stree's. It was in view of these things that Major-General Banks issued his proclamation to suppress marrection and to prevent war. If, in the performance of that holy duty, Gen. Banks trespassed a little over the strict rules of martial l.w., or trespassed a little over the strict rules of martial l.w., or trespassed a little upon the rights of individuals, still be (Mr. over the strict rules of martial law, or trespassed a little upon the rights of individuals, still be (Mr. Thomas) would say to bim, "Go on in your good work, and receive the landarions and encomiums of work, and receive the Ludavions and encomiums of every man in Maryland, even of the minority, when they awake from the strong delusion under which they are now, unhapply, acti g." In the state of affairs in Maryland, as dis based by that letter, would any prudent military man, in a bos ile land, and admonisted by the ouringe all eady perpetrated, in which sitizets inhumanly and bottally mordered un-armed soluiers, fail to take such precautions as the ex-igency of the case deman ed? A military leader could not be supposed to wait the development of all the de-tails, and the systematic demonstrative proof which a court of justice and a jury word; require. With recourt of justice and a jury word; require. With re-gard to the arrest of Marsh-l Kane, he had a few words to say. Kune was Marsh-l of Police, with all the power to preserve the peace and suppress fots at his command, and if he had acted as General Banks net command, and it he had acted as General Banks acted he would have at once quelled the excitement, and have led men back to loyalty and to their allegiance to the country, Did the Commissioners, who had this memorial prean appeal from the action of the military an Bultimore—did they make any effort to lead back the people of Raltimore to their all glance to the laws of the United States! This harshal and these Commissioners of Police had their applogists. But he had a dispatch in his hand, which he would read, sent by the Kane into Maryland. Did Kane or read, sent by this Kane into Maryland. Did Kane or the Commissioners attempt to pre erve the peace when the outbreak occurred? No. Was there my clort made to bring the people back to their allegiance to this Government? No. Any antempt to bring them back to the old love of country which once warmed the hearts of the citizens of Baltimore? No. But Marhearts of the citizens of Baltinove? No. But Marshal Kane assumed to be the mouthpice of the community. Kene, in the midst of the excitaments and the burning of bridges, telegraphed to an excitable young man, Bradley Johnson, you a commander of the Rebel army in Virgivia. Was it a telegraph of peace? No; but in language to stir every drop of blood in that young man's veius. This was at a time when the patriot troops were on their way to vindicate the Government, to prevent the capital from being saked, and the Chief Magi-trate and his Cablings from being sucked, and the Chief Magi-trate and from being sacked, and the Chief Magi-trate and his Cabinet from being burned in their bedchambers. These men are arrested in Baltimore by a mob, attacked, and some of them stoned to death, unarmed as they were, and in a condition which appealed to the for-bearance of every brave and honorable man. What were, and in a condition which appears to the for-bearance of every brave and hoursable man. What did Kane say in this celebrated dispatch? "Bring your men here by the first train. The streets are rea with Maryland bloed. Send expresses over the mountains. Fresh hordes will be down on us to-morrow. We will light them and whip tuem over the border." That is the language of Kane, and indorsed by the Commissioners of the city or Baltimore appointed to protect the people in the peaceful pursuits and avoca-tions of life, which, thus ks to the military power, they now enjoy. This dispatch of Kane's was followed by protect the people in the peacetal parsing and wydertions of life, which, this is to be military power, they
now enjoy. This disputen of Kanes was followed by
action—by burning the bridges and tearing up the
Northern Railroad track. The bridge at Wilmington
was burnt down for the purpose of arresting the progress of Northern troops coming to the rescue of the
Government—to the rescue of this capital, its suidings
and its valuable archives. This very Kane, instead of
leaders this rid to the promisers of teases, and to the and its valuable archives. This very Kace, instead of lending his aid to the maintenance of peace, and to the preservation of Governa-ut, was conjuring rash men, by all the considerations calculated to excite the passions, to bring the sharp shooters to aid him in cetablishing his reign of terror.

Mr. MAY replied that no man condemned the mobinore than he did. On calling on Marshal Kane he was assured that he (Kane) would protect the federal troops at the risk of an life, which service every honorable gentleasan in Baltiacre would armit was performed. He did not justify Kane's dispatch to Mr. Johnson. Mr. THOMAS (resuming)—The Commissioners were Mr. THOMAS (resuming)—The Commissioners were as deep in the plot means the peace of the city and the maintenance of the laws as the Marshal himself. They relatived him in office, and they presumed to sention all he had done. They were unfatfor the position they held. The adiltary commander would have been false to his position and to the galbant men under his command if to had waited longer to satisfy his mind that the public peace demanded the coarse he proposed.

The House then concurred in the Senate sumenaments to the Navy Appropriation bill.

The consideration of the Lariff bill was resumed, and afterward passed, with certain verbal amendments, together with the following:

On chicrory, crude, two cents, and on chiccory, ground; four cents a pound; on the oil of cloves, 75 cents a pound.

The House took up the Senate bill providing for an increase of the standing army to 24,0.0 men. increase of the standing army to 24,0.0 men.
On motion of Mr. BLAIK, from the Military Committee, a substitute was adopted converting ments into volunteer forces. Adjourned,

The House then concurred in the Senate's amends

The President has appointed John Armstrong Post marter at Springfield, Ill.